

I had reached the deck of the *Ih'llerophon*, I considered myself in the home and on the hearth of the British people.

if it was the intention of the Government, in giving orders to the captain of the *Uellerophon* to receive me and my suite, merely to entrap me, it has forfeited its honor and sullied its Hag.

If this act be consummated, it will be useless for the English to talk to Europe of their integrity, their laws, and their liberty. British good faith will have been lost in the hospitality of the *Bvllerophon*.

1 appeal to history; — it will say that an enemy, who made war for twenty years upon the English people, came voluntarily in his misfortunes to seek an asylum under their laws. What more striking proof could he give of his esteem and his confidence ? But what return did England make for so magnanimous an act ? They pretended to hold out a friendly hand to this enemy, and when he delivered himself up in good faith, they sacrificed him. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

On board the
Itellerophon, U.K.
Auyttst, 1815.

Captain Maitland denied that any snare was laid for Bonaparte, either by himself or by the English Government, and stated that the precautions for preventing the escape of Napoleon from Roehefort were so well ordered that it was impossible to evade them ; and that the fugitive was compelled to surrender himself to the English ship.

On the 7th of August, Bonaparte, with the suite he had selected, was transferred from the *Bellerophon* to the *Northumberland*. Lord Keith's barge was prepared for his conveyance to the latter vessel, and his lordship was present on the occasion. A captain's guard was turned out, and as Napoleon left the *Merophon* the marines presented arms, and the drum was beaten as usual in saluting a general officer. When he arrived on board the *Northumberland* the squadron got under weigh, and Napoleon sailed for the place of his final exile and grave.¹

¹ For the continuation of Napoleon's voyage »oe Chapter XIII.